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nature center being developed for eventual public use, and land acquisition has begun for the proposed nature center in the Schollard's Run Valley of Mercer County, centered on the upper and lower Springfield Falls.

In recent years, Western Pennsylvania Conservancy has carried out land acquisition and restoration for two historic landmarks closely associated with significant natural areas.

The Old Stone House in Butler County was restored in 1965 with the co-operation of the Butler County Stone House Restoration Committee. The old inn, built in 1822, had been a stagecoach stop on the Pittsburgh to Erie road.

The Old Stone House was given to the State in the summer of 1966 for operation by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. The Conservancy previously drew up plans for a Stone House Village, replica of a western Pennsylvania rural community of the early 1800's. It is anticipated that the State will eventually create the Stone House Village on the 70-acre tract where the Old Stone House now stands.

The Old Stone House and the Conservancy's Jennings Nature Reserve, along with the facilities of Moraine State Park, will form a conservation, recreation, and historical area that should attract large crowds each year. The presence of such facilities is bound to have a favorable economic impact.

Restoration of the Johnston Tavern on Route 19, about seven miles south of Mercer has been completed and the Conservancy plans to give this 135-year-old structure to the State for operation as a historical landmark.

Near the Johnston Tavern is Schollard's Run, a sparkling stream that flows through a 3,900-acre watershed of great beauty and botanical interest. The upper and lower Springfield Falls, two scenic waterfalls on Schollard's Run, have been acquired by the Conservancy as a nucleus for a new nature center. Extensive marshlands will be acquired in the watershed as a base for botanical research efforts.

While land acquisition is a vital element in the Conservancy's overall effort, its steadily expanding conservation and nature education program is just as important.

Acquisition of significant natural areas makes possible many educational projects, such as guided tours and lectures at Conservancy nature centers.

Because of its belief in the importance of conservation education, Western Pennsylvania Conservancy has established, and is rapidly expanding, a program of nature center tours for school groups, garden clubs, botanical societies and other interested individuals and groups.

The purposes of these programs are threefold: to stimulate the interest of people in nature; to provide an opportunity for relaxation in a wholesome atmosphere, and to forcefully impress on the community the need for protecting our natural resources from the inroads of our mechanized society.

To carry out the purposes of the nature tour program, the Conservancy provides skilled tour guides, meeting and study facilities for use of visitors, and a constantly-expanding educational program.

The interest of the public in Conservancy nature centers and guided tour programs is illustrated by the fact that attendance has increased by 25 percent in 1966 and the number of persons on guided tours nearly doubled.

Special emphasis has been placed on educational programs for school groups, since these students are the conservationists of the future.

One of the most encouraging aspects of increased nature center attendance is the large number of elementary, high school, and college students who have taken advantage of these facilities during 1966.

The Conservancy Speakers Bureau brought the message of conservation to nearly 15,000 persons during 1966.

Speakers Bureau members, including more than twenty experts on conservation and nature education, have given over 200 presentations thus far in 1966. Audiences include civic groups, garden clubs, and church groups. Presentations are made free of charge and many of them feature color slides from the Conservancy's comprehensive photograph files.

The Conservancy's cultural and educational program at Fallingwater has continued to grow.

Standing in a setting of remarkable natural beauty, Fallingwater is regarded as a masterful architectural achievement.

Designed in 1936 by Frank Lloyd Wright, the "House on the Waterfall" is probably the most architecturally-famous residence in the world.

Once the home of the late Edgar J. Kaufmann, Pittsburgh civic leader, Fallingwater was given to Western Pennsylvania Conservancy in 1963 by Edgar Kaufmann, Jr.

In the three years that have passed, Western Pennsylvania Conservancy has made Fallingwater an outstanding example of the Conservancy's educational program in action.

Among the more than 130,000 persons who have visited Fallingwater since it was opened to the public in 1964, have been hundreds of architects from all over the world. The guest list includes visitors from 48 states and 66 foreign countries.

The "Conservation Organization of the Year" award has been a great source of pride and satisfaction for Conservancy members and friends. With it comes the responsibility to do an even better job in the future. Based on its past record, there is no doubt that the Conservancy will accept this challenge.

District of Columbia Crime

SPEECH
OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1967

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, this week radio station WTOP broadcast an excellent editorial on the President's crime proposals. Since many Members may not have heard the editorial at the time it was broadcast, I include the text of the WTOP editorial in the Appendix of the RECORD:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CRIME

(Editorial broadcast on February 28 and March 1, 1967, over WTOP radio and television)

This is a WTOP Editorial.

It would be tempting to look for simple remedies to deal with rising crime rates. But the problem is not simple and the remedies can't be simple either. Necessarily, the program for strengthening District law enforcement that President Johnson has just sent to Congress is a complex one. That is the source of its real strength.

For one thing, the program focuses on more budget support for such urgent community services as police protection, health, education, welfare, and recreation. These are among the services that give the greatest hope of getting at the roots of crime and relieving the problem by prevention.

Along with this broad social welfare effort, Mr. Johnson calls for a variety of steps to give the police, the courts, the jails, and other public agencies a stronger hand for dealing with crime. There would be a new

gun control law, limiting pistol purchases to those who show a need for protection, and increasing penalties for those who use guns to commit robberies. Police would be able to make arrests without warrants in assault and housebreaking cases, as they now can do in murder, robbery and some other cases. Defendants on bail awaiting trial could be supervised by the Department of Corrections. Drug addicts would get more treatment as sick people; the pushers would still be prosecuted as criminals. The law would be changed to recognize alcoholics as sick people, except when arrested for violence of some kind. A District Youth Service Office would be created to "plan and direct" all the public services needed to combat juvenile delinquency.

The President described his program as the "immediate battle plan". He has wisely avoided drastic remedies or police powers that could infringe the Constitution. His program merits broad public support and early action in Congress.

This was a WTOP Editorial, James Hudgens speaking for WTOP.

CIA Critic's Mission to Prague

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 6, 1967

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, one of the most vocal critics of the Central Intelligence Agency has been one of the editors of the magazine Ramparts. The following column from the February 24, 1967, edition of the New York World Journal Tribune suggests some interesting questions.

I commend the column to the attention of our colleagues:

CARL T. ROWAN—CIA CRITIC'S MISSION TO PRAGUE

WASHINGTON.—A few days ago a brief, cryptic report out of Prague, Czechoslovakia, was passed among a handful of top officials in Washington.

It said that an editor of Ramparts Magazine had come to Prague and held "a long, secret session" with officers of the Communist-controlled International Union of Students.

Ramparts is the magazine that exposed the fact that the Central Intelligence Agency has been financing the National Students Association, which in turn has worked for several years to prevent the IUS from dominating the youth of the world.

The Prague report aroused deep suspicions here among officials who are privately shocked and dismayed at the damage to the CIA and to U.S. foreign policy interests caused by the endless series of busted intelligence "covers" that has resulted from the Ramparts' expose.

"What, if any, relationship does Ramparts have to the IUS?" "What is the full story of Ramparts' financial backing?" Those are the questions being asked in tight, high-level circles here.

I learned that the Prague visitor was supposed to be Robert Scheer, Ramparts' managing editor. I telephoned him in San Francisco and asked if he had met with IUS officers in Prague a couple of weeks ago.

"Yes," he said. "How did you know?"

I failed to reply, and he went on to volunteer that he had spent two days meeting with representatives of the National Liberation Front, political arm of the Communist Viet Cong in South Viet Nam, and with IUS leaders.